

ORGANIC ACT DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1.)

planters over there and endeavor to raise somebody's prejudices in relation to that.

Mr. Tawney. I will say to the gentleman that I did not refer to it for any purpose of that kind. I referred to it for the purpose of showing why the Committee on Appropriations did not recommend the appropriation of \$12,500 when it was asked for.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole. May I ask the gentleman what grounds the committee had for not making the appropriation?

Mr. Tawney. The grounds I stated.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole. I was not here at the time.

Mr. Tawney. The ground on which the committee declined to recommend the appropriation was, in the first place, that there are no streams in Hawaii to gauge, and, in the second place, it appeared in the testimony of Secretary Garfield that the pressure on the appropriation was from the governor and was put on the governor by the large planters.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole. Do I understand the gentleman to say that this gauging of waters is only to gauge the streams or do I understand it is also to gauge the wells?

Mr. Tawney. It was also for artesian wells and purposes of that kind, but we refused to recommend the appropriation for the reason that after a careful examination we were convinced that we were asked to recommend the appropriation of public money for the benefit of private interests.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole. I will state right here that that statement is inaccurate and unfounded.

Mr. Tawney. It may be we were mistaken.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole. The gauging of stream flows in Hawaii is not for the benefit of the sugar planters; it is to determine the water supply available for use on unsold government lands. The plantations rely wholly on their own investigations of water supply. This stream gauging was for the benefit of individuals, the diversified industries, and the remaining government lands.

In the Territory of Hawaii today there is not a more vital question than the water question. There have been artesian wells dug in these little islands for the last thirty years, and now conditions have arisen which compel the people to ask, "How long will this water last us?" The seriousness of the problem is shown by the fact: Thirty years ago we had artesian wells that threw up water to a great height—10, 15, or 20 feet. Today you can not get nearly the same pressure. Under those conditions the governor of the Territory asked Congress, or the department, to see that the water be measured so that we will know as to the limit of our artesian supply. But as to the statement made by the gentleman, that it is for the benefit of the planters, even if that were so, it would be benefiting the main industry of the Territory, and therefore benefiting the islands as a whole. (Applause.)

Mr. Tawney. I will say, Mr. Chairman, in answer to the gentleman from Hawaii, that had he appeared before the committee in support of the estimate submitted for the \$12,500, and made the argument that he has made here this afternoon, it is likely the subcommittee would not have refused to grant the appropriation.

Mr. Kalaniana'ole. I have repeatedly introduced bills to carry appropriations for soil surveys and stream gauging in Hawaii.

I have asked for hearings on these bills, and on one occasion was given a hearing. But no items for Hawaii were ever reported by the committees controlling those bills; and without some such legislation as the pending amendment we will probably never get any federal help on those lines of needed development.

Mr. Good. Mr. Chairman, I hope gentlemen of the committee will not become confused as to the real issue involved in the amendment. The amendment is not intended and can not be used to aid special interests in the Territory of Hawaii. It will operate against special interests rather than aid them. I call the attention of gentlemen of the committee who are lawyers to the provision that we have incorporated in this bill. We simply here provide what every lawyer upon the floor of this House will admit is law, that the laws of the United States, including all the laws granting general appropriations, apply to the Territory of Hawaii as well as to any State or any other Territories of the United States. I want to ask the gentleman who is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who makes the objection to this provision, if it is not the case that a great many of the provisions in the bill which has recently been reported and has been under discussion, the urgent deficiency bill, are subject to the point of order in that they are not authorized by law? That measure contains appropriations for various things in the Territory of Hawaii and in the Territory of Alaska.

If the gentleman's reasoning is sound, then those provisions were subject to the point of order, because there is no authorization of law for those provisions. Heretofore we have made such appropriation on the theory that the laws of the United States are applicable to the Territories. I think it is agreed that if the provisions of the statute were interpreted by any court, there would be no necessity for this amendment. But instead we have an interpretation by the Comptroller of the Treasury. Now, let us see what the Comptroller of the Treasury said with reference to this matter. He did not have reference to the measuring of streams alone. The question that was up before him for consideration and decision had to do with the water supply of the United States also. Any man who knows anything about the Territory of Hawaii, who knows anything about her agricultural resources, must know that those islands depend altogether upon irrigation for the production of over \$40,000,000 worth of sugar annually and a very valuable crop of rice and other products. These products are raised almost entirely by irrigation. Now, to say that they are not interested in the water supply of the islands, I think is begging the question. The Comptroller says that the provision in section 5 of the act approved April 30, 1900:

That the Constitution, and except as otherwise provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect in the Territory as elsewhere in the United States.

He also says:

I also decided to the contrary on the 11th day of July, 1907, and held, in view of the above provision, I think, it was the intention of Congress not to make appropriations for various projects of the Government of the United States available for expenditure in the Hawaiian Islands, except where provisions for the operation of such projects in the islands have been made.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if the heads of these departments are not to be depended upon to make equitable and right divisions of the funds that are appropriated for special purposes, then we should not make lump sum appropriations at all, but should appropriate for specific objects. I say if the heads of these departments are capable of making a wise and economical expenditure of such appropriations in every place in the United States, then the heads of these departments are certainly capable of making an equitable division of these funds so far as they apply to the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, Territories of the United States.

Mr. Crumpacker. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. Good. Certainly.

Mr. Crumpacker. Is that decision based upon the fact that general appropriations are not carried by the general statutes into Hawaii, but that, in order that any department may extend any portion of the general appropriation in the Territory of Hawaii, there must be express authority given in the appropriation bill?

Mr. Good. That is as I understand it.

Mr. Crumpacker. I have not read the opinion, but if that statement is correct, I think it is an abominable decision.

Mr. Mann. That is not the opinion.

Mr. Crumpacker. Let me suggest that if the comptroller decided that of this particular appropriation, no part of it could be used in Hawaii, because Congress did not intend that it should be used there, the provision in your bill would not alter the attitude of the Hawaiian Islands a particle, because Congress may refuse to permit any part of any general appropriation to be used in Hawaii, whether this provision is in or out of the law. I do not believe this amendment adds anything to the present law in that respect. If the comptroller simply held that the appropriation under consideration in that case was not applicable to Hawaii because Congress did not intend it should be, no amendment of the law is necessary, because Congress always has the right to limit its appropriations to particular States or Territories; but if the decision held that general appropriations were not available in Hawaii unless the law making them so expressly declared, then the amendment is necessary.

Suppose in connection with the same appropriation it had been provided that no part of it should be used for gauging streams in the State of Minnesota. The Comptroller of the Treasury then could and would have held that the department had no authority to expend any portion of the appropriation in the State of Minnesota. If, as stated by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Mann), the decision was based on the fact that Congress did not intend to make the appropriation available for use

in Hawaii, then your amendment does not amount to anything.

Mr. Tawney. I will say to the gentleman from Indiana that in the estimates submitted to Congress by the department for gauging streams the department included \$12,500 for that service in Hawaii. The committee discussed the necessity for that appropriation with the head of the department and the head of the Geological Survey, and after consideration declined to include that language which they had submitted in their estimate, and therefore the comptroller held that it was the intention of Congress that no part of the appropriation could be expended in the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Crumpacker. Does the gentleman from Minnesota admit now that in the absence of any facts tending to show the contrary, that respecting general appropriations for gauging of the water of streams or any other general appropriation, the department could use a portion of it for gauging of streams or other purposes in the Territory of Hawaii?

Mr. Tawney. I do not admit that. As a matter of fact, there is no authority for appropriating any money whatever for gauging streams, anywhere in the United States, but if the appropriation were made by authority of law, as it would have been had we included the language included in the estimate, and appropriation had been passed by Congress, then the \$12,500 could have been expended there.

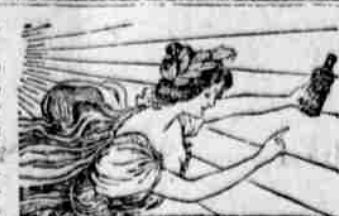
Mr. Crumpacker. When an appropriation is made for general purposes, does the gentleman from Minnesota admit that the department which has control of that appropriation may use any portion of it it sees fit in the Territory of Hawaii?

Mr. Tawney. No; I do not admit that; nor is it true of Porto Rico, or of the Philippines, or of Alaska, or any of our insular possessions.

Mr. Hamilton. Why does the gentleman compare Hawaii with Porto Rico and the Philippines? Does the gentleman call Hawaii an insular possession?

Mr. Tawney. It is the same thing with reference to this matter.

Mr. Hamilton. It is a Territory of the United States. It is absolutely unfair for the gentleman to compare it with the insular possessions. It was an independent republic and



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Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downheartedness and depression.

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is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and up-building properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There is a powerful cathartic.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

came to us voluntarily. The gentleman has no right to compare it with Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Tawney. So far as the expenditure of the public moneys in this direction is concerned it is similar. Mr. Mann. Well, we are proud of all of them.

(To be Continued.)

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CLAIMS HE CAN MAKE SILVER

Chemist Whose Tests Caused Banker's Death Tells of His Discovery.

SCRANTON, (Pa.), May 25.—The nature of the chemical experiment which resulted in the death of Charles C. Dickinson, ex-president of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York, was revealed today by Dr. F. W. Lange, the chemist and physician, who says that he has discovered a process for transmuting base metals into silver.

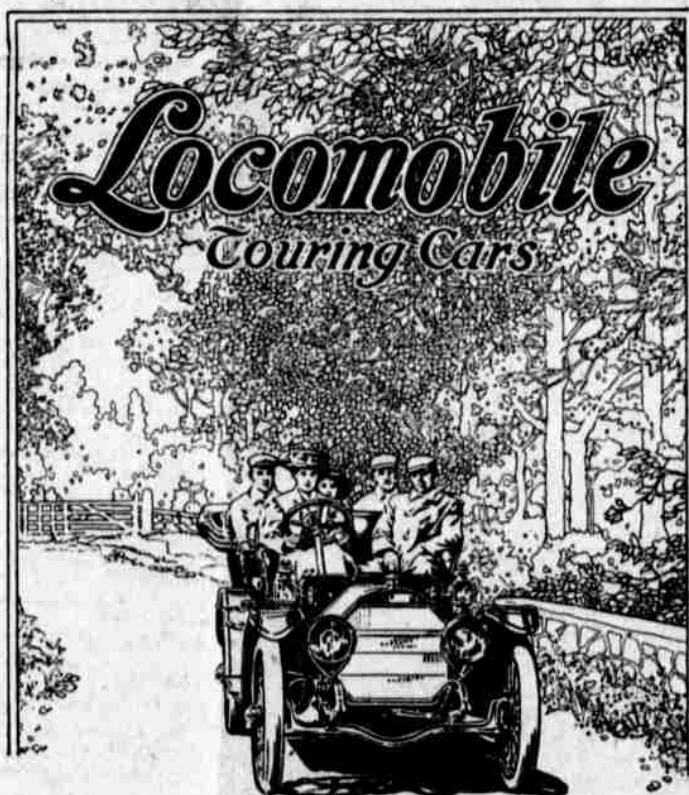
In Dr. Lange's laboratory here last week Dickinson was overcome by acid fumes and his death resulted Tuesday. Dr. Lange says that Dickinson when he saw base metals being transmuted into silver became overenthusiastic, and leaving the seat he had been instructed to occupy, stepped near to the furnace heated to 4000 degrees and inhaled the deadly gases.

According to Lange, Dickinson was about to back Lange's discovery with all his resources. Lange says he discovered the process four years ago and since then has repeatedly proved its accuracy in his laboratory. He uses one part of silver to ninety-nine parts of base metal in the transmuting process. The silver thus manufactured by him has been sent to expert analysts and assayers in several cities and also to the United States Mint and all reports have declared the substance to be silver of high grade.

MRS. CLEVELAND BACK FROM TRIP ABROAD

NEW YORK, May 29.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland, with her three daughters and son, returned from an eight months' stay in Europe today and left the Hoboken pier, where the steamship George Washington docked, on E. C. Benedict's yacht Onida for his home in Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Cleveland looked extremely well and declared she was in the best of health. Her daughter, Esther, now 18 years old, showed a greater change than any of the other children, Frances Grover, Marion and Richard Folson.



Built by the Locomobile Co. of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

Contains all the advantages of eleven years' experience in automobile manufacture

The Locomobile is an impressive exemplification of the adage, "Make haste slowly."

No good article was ever produced by forced development and hurried manufacture.

The BEST is invariably the product of time, experience and thought. The BEST is invariably an EVOLUTION, not a REVOLUTION.

The BEST in motor car production is the LOCOMOBILE.

It is the product of eleven years' evolution. Eleven years of rightly applied effort. Eleven years' devotion to the highest manufacturing ideals.

"30" Shaft-Drive "40" Chain-Drive

LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETS, TOURING CARS, ROADSTERS

Schuman Carriage Co., Ltd.,

Merchant Street

BY AUTHORITY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8, 1910.

TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, endorsed "TENDERS FOR BEEF CATTLE," will be received at the office of the Board of Health, until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 21, 1910, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with beef cattle for the period of six months from July 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910, under the following conditions, namely:

1. The bidder must offer to furnish fat beef cattle to weigh not less than 350 lbs. net when dressed, in lots averaging about 60 head per month, more or less, as may be specified by the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement, delivered at the Leper Settlement, Molokai, and to accept the dressed weights ascertained at the Leper Settlement. For further information apply at the office of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

2. Hides, tallow and offal to be the property of the Board of Health.

3. Each bid must be for the price per pound dressed weight, with an alternative offer of the price per head.

4. The successful bidder must agree that all cattle are offered for delivery subject to the right of the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement to reject any or all unfit for use, in which event other cattle must be forthwith furnished to make up the required number and those rejected forthwith removed at the expense of the bidder.

All bids must be submitted in accordance with, and subject to, the provisions and requirements of Act 62, Session Laws 1909.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified check equal in amount to 5% of the tender, on the basis of 60 head per month, or 60 head per month weighing net, when dressed, 350 pounds each.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By its President,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.

4640—June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8, 1910.

TENDERS FOR PAIAL LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, endorsed "TENDERS FOR PAIAL LEPER SETTLEMENT," will be received at the office of the Board of Health, until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 21, 1910, for supplying the Leper Settlement, Molokai, with paial during the period of six months from July 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910, under the following conditions, namely:

Tenders to be for the price per bundle of paial weighing twenty-five (25) pounds net. The paial to be freshly made and securely packed in ti leaves and delivered in good condition at the Leper Settlement, Molokai.

Tenders to be based on the supply of 900 to 1000 paial per month to be delivered as ordered by the Superintendent and the supply to begin with the first week of July, 1910.

For further information apply at the office of the Board of Health, Honolulu.

The Board reserves the right to purchase taro from Waikolu Valley.

Tenders must be accompanied by a certified check equal in amount to 5% of the tender, on the basis of 1200 paial per month.

All bids must be submitted in accordance with, and be subject to, the provisions and requirements of Act 62, Session Laws of 1909.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By its President,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.

4640—June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Honolulu, Hawaii, June 8, 1910.

TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF HIDES.

Sealed tenders, in duplicate, endorsed "TENDER FOR PURCHASE OF HIDES," for the purchase of hides belonging to the Board of Health, for the period of six months from July 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910, will be received at the office of the Board of Health until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, June 21, 1910.

Tenders must be for the price per pound for hides delivered on the wharf at Honolulu, on weights approved by an agent of the Board of Health.

Payments required in U. S. gold coin immediately after delivery.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any bid.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By its President,

E. A. MOTT-SMITH.

4640—June 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Poultry

Chickens and Geese

CLUB STABLES

Telephone 109

BY AUTHORITY.

BY AUTHORITY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Clerk, until the hour of 7:30 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, June 21, 1910, for the furnishing of the following supplies for the City and County Jail from July 1, 1910, to December 31, 1910.

Supplies are to be furnished in quantities upon the requisition of the City and County Jailor.

All tenders must be distinctly marked, "Tenders for Supplies, Honolulu Jail."

The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to reject the lowest or any bid.

Meat, per lb.
Spuds, per lb.
Salt Pork, per lb.
Salmon (salt), per lb.
Beans (white), per lb.
Rice, per lb.
Sugar (brown), per lb.
Medium Bread, per lb.
Bread (fresh), per loaf.
Onions, per lb.
Tea, per lb.
Coffee, per lb.
Pol, per lb.
Flour, per lb.
Soap, per lb.
Coal, per 2400 lbs.

D. KALAUOKALANI, JR.,
Clerk, City and County of Honolulu.

Dated June 6, 1910.

4638—June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works until 12 m. of Wednesday, June 22, 1910, for the construction of two one-story frame buildings to be used as dining halls at the Leper Hospital, Kalaheo, Hawaii.

Plans, specifications and proposal blanks on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works.

MARSTON CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Public Works.

Honolulu, June 8, 1910.

4640-101

CORPORATION NOTICES.

MEETING NOTICE.

Special Meeting of Stockholders of Waianae Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Waianae Company will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of J. M. Dowsett, Honolulu, T. H., for the purpose of taking steps necessary to obtain an amendment to the charter of the company.

By order of the President,

J. M. DOWSETT,
Secretary, Waianae Company.

Dated, Honolulu, May 31, 1910.

4633-1f

MEETING NOTICE.

Special Meeting of Stockholders of Waianae Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Waianae Company will be held on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of J. M. Dowsett, Honolulu, T. H., for the purpose of considering an increase in the capital stock of said Waianae Company.

By order of the President,

J. M. DOWSETT,
Secretary, Waianae Company.

Dated, Honolulu, May 31, 1910.

4633-1f

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given of the incorporation, under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, of BANK OF HONOLULU, LTD. (Capital \$600,000—fully paid up), which will take over and succeed to the business of CLAUSS SPRECKELS & CO. on July 1, 1910.

The BANK OF HONOLULU, LTD., will conduct a general banking business as heretofore carried on by CLAUSS SPRECKELS & CO., and asks the continuance of the valued patronage accorded to that firm.

BANK OF HONOLULU, LTD.

W. G. IRWIN,
President.

4637-23t

NOTICE.

Starting June 18, 1910, and until further notice, the Pacific Oil Transportation Company will close at 1 p. m. on Saturdays.

A. E. DAVIDSON,
Agent.

4640-9t

ASSESSMENT NO. 12

Honolulu Branch of the Harrison

Mutual Association

Has been called and is DUE JUNE 15 and DELINQUENT on JULY 15.

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UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

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